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But the direct interest lies in the second chapter, where there is recognition of various life-interests in the portrayal of the organization at Brook Farm in the historic, economic, industrial, social, æsthetic, and educational features. Even here the sketch is rather suggestive throughout of the tenor of the life than of the methods, more indicative of a social spirit than of any body of socialism. Indeed, we know that this social spirit is what throve at Brook Farm while an iron method, carrying the name of Fourier with it, signaled its doom. As is said, "the attempt to transform Brook Farm into a modified Fourierist phalanx proved its ruin;" and, "indeed, since Fourierism made a ritual of organization only limited minds could accept it for any length of time;" and "it came to lay more stress on the method by which the individual freedom was to become assured than on the fact of personal liberty in itself."

Thus the book has interest for sociological students, since it portrays with insight and sense the characters who "made a grand success as a college of social students," and since, according to the statement of one of the members, "to Brook Farm are traceable many of the movements which for the past fifty years in America have looked toward the improvement of industrial conditions." The book adds to its value in an exceedingly good bibliography covering ten pages, which refers not only to writings published in book form, but to the newspaper and magazine articles of contemporary and later date.

On the whole, the book witnesses with cheer and emphasis to a fulfillment of the mild hope expressed by Hawthorne in that which against plea and pledge remains the accepted epic of Brook Farm—"Blithedale Romance"—the hope "that between theory and practice, a true and available mode of life might be struck out; and that, even should we ultimately fail, the months or years spent in the trial would not have been wasted, either as regarded passing enjoyment, or the experience which makes men wise."

RHO FISK ZUEBLIN.

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*Discussions in Economics and Statistics.* By FRANCIS A. WALKER, PH.D., LL.D. Edited by Davis R. Dewey, Ph.D. 2 vols. Henry Holt & Co. Pp. iv + 454 and 481. \$6.

THE impress which General Walker left upon American economic and sociological thought is still so fresh that it would be impertinent to analyze it in this connection. Professor Dewey has performed a

most important service in preparing the contents of these volumes for the press. The material has been presented under the group titles: Finance and Taxation, Money and Bimetallism, Economic Theory, Statistics, National Growth, and Social Economics. In this collection, with the bibliography of Mr. Walker's writings published by the *American Statistical Association* (Vol. 5, 1897, pp. 276-90), students now have access to the best work upon social subjects by one of the most virile thinkers that our country has produced.

To the sociologist General Walker is most interesting as a practical demonstration that pure economics cannot satisfy a man who is intensely devoted to reality. No economist has more boldly defined political economy as an abstraction. Few economists have more frankly abandoned pure economics when facing real issues. General Walker apparently paid little attention to the development of sociological forms of thought, but, like John Stuart Mill, he gave in himself the surest proof that economic theory cannot long satisfy the best minds unless it can find itself in correlation with the larger theory which formulates all the relations from which the economic abstraction is drawn. General Walker did not think under technical sociological categories. He none the less manifested the instinct that those categories are needed which the sociologists are trying to elaborate. All his discussions of concrete questions are in the sociological spirit. This is illustrated particularly in the papers placed under the head "Social Economics." The breadth and catholicity of General Walker's views require excursions beyond the limits of pure economics in dealing with almost every question that he approaches. Students who follow General Walker's discussions must necessarily strengthen the demand for sociological research.

A. W. S.

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*The Criminal.* By AUGUST DRÄHMS. With an Introduction by Cesare Lombroso. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1900. Pp. xiv + 402. \$2.

THE author is chaplain of the San Quentin prison, California, and his personal observations have been made more valuable by a study of the literature of criminology. A brief outline of the historical phases of crime and punishment is followed by a discussion of the theory of a "criminal type," with a conclusion in the negative. After stating several classifications of criminals, Mr. Drähms adopts the threefold division of instinctive and habitual criminals and the single offender. The